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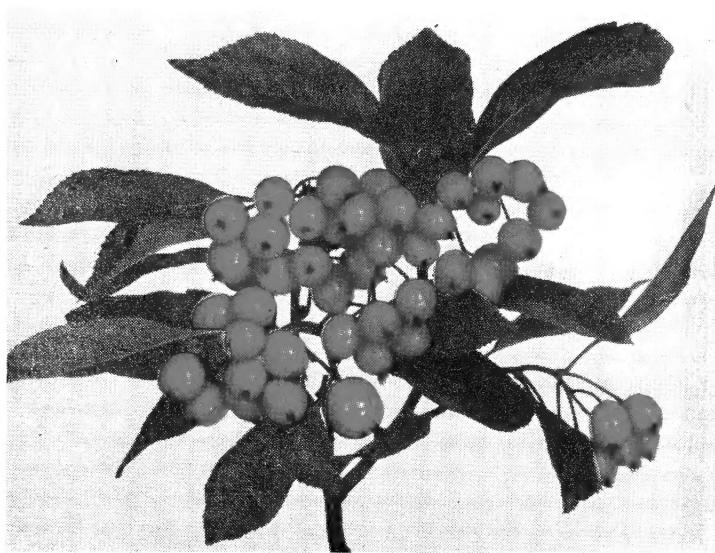
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GARDEN ARISTOCRATS

Volume 14

1947



CRATAEGUS CARRIEREI
CARRIERE HAWTHORN

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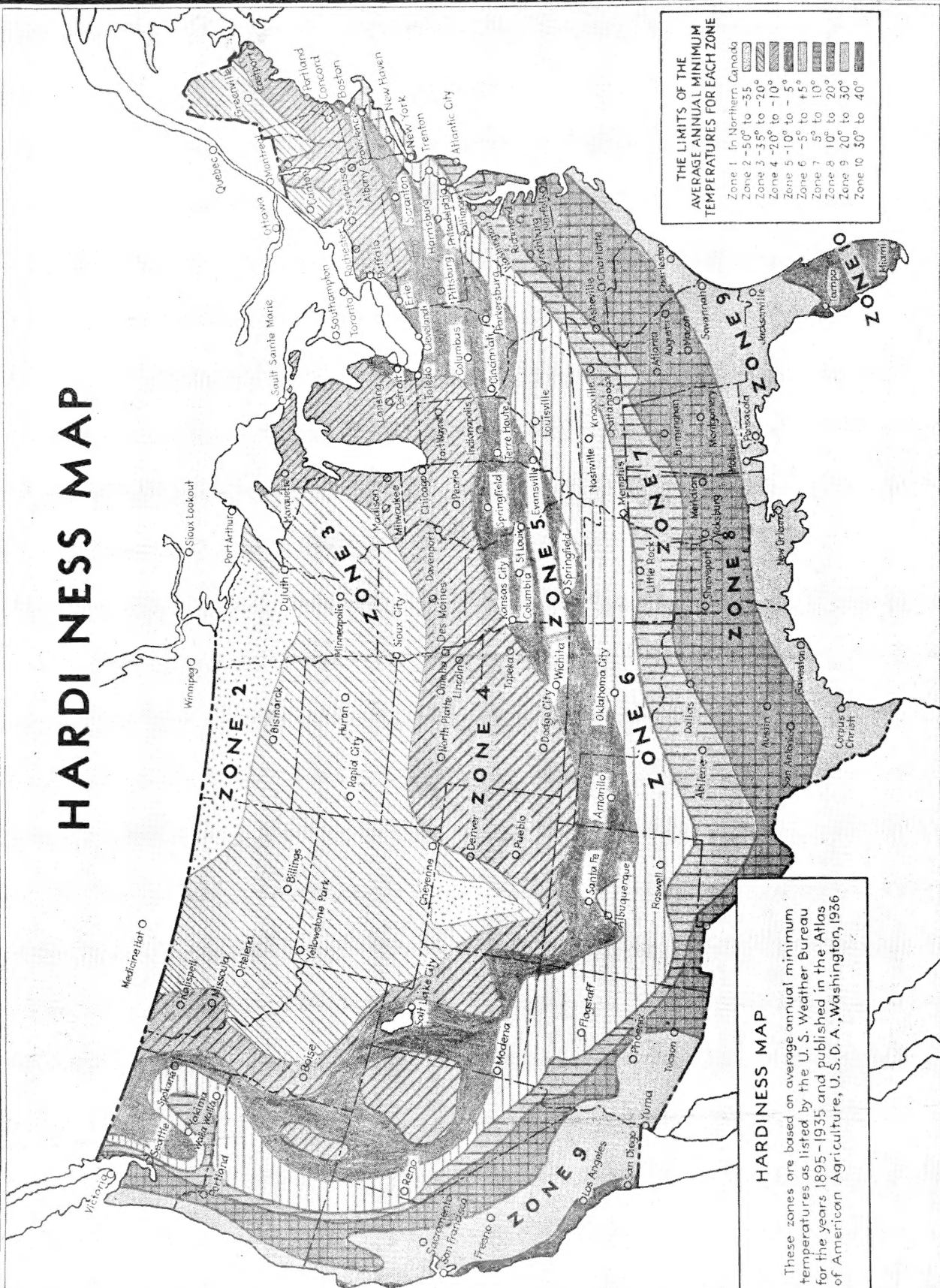
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HARDINESS MAP



HARDINESS MAP

These zones are based on average annual minimum temperatures as listed by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the years 1895-1935 and published in the Atlas of American Agriculture, U. S. D. A., Washington, 1936.

FOREWORD

"No amount of description will indicate whether or not a plant has 'quality'—that indefinable air of good breeding which we find only in the elite. There are many otherwise first-class plants which just lack quality."—F. Kingdon-Ward.

We particularly request those who have not had any previous volumes to read this page carefully.

Although issued annually in February, this booklet is not a catalog. In each volume we describe as accurately as possible a limited number of the finer trees and shrubs without the customary florid exaggerations.

Our production is now limited entirely to woody plants, including new items, things difficult to propagate, specialties, and varieties obtained in our plant-breeding program now in its 15th year.

Every item offered is rated for hardiness. From the map (courtesy of McGraw-Hill Book Co.) find out what zone you are in. Everything rated that number or **less** should be safe with you. We have subdivided Zone 9 so that

(9) indicates probably safe to 20° (Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, etc.)

(9½) indicates probably safe to 25° or 26° (San Francisco Bay Region, etc.)

(10) indicates will stand only very light frost (per map).

As far as possible we have taken ratings from the Second Edition of Rehder's "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs" which stops with Zone 7. For 9, 9½ and 10 we have given our honest opinion but can't guarantee its correctness.

To save space we have used the following abbreviations:

* Indicates that the item so marked has not been mentioned in any previous issue of *Garden Aristocrats* and is probably but not necessarily new.

** Indicates an **entire** novelty which has not been offered hitherto by anyone.

A.M.R.H.S. or A.M.C.H.S. indicates that item so marked has received an Award of Merit from The Royal Horticultural Society or the California Horticultural Society respectively.

F.C.C.R.H.S. refers to the rarely awarded First Class Certificate of the R. H. S.

H.C.C. refers to the new Horticultural Color Chart which is somewhat rare in this country as yet, but will doubtless become standard in all industries dealing with color.

G.A. '42 etc., means **Garden Aristocrats** for 1942, etc. Some previous issues are still available and will be sent upon request.

Part II contains a condensed price list of our available stock. We suggest that you look through it carefully as it includes quite a number of comparatively new and scarce items not described in Part I.

Our business is almost entirely wholesale so that much of our material is available from the more progressive nurserymen all over the country. The main purpose, therefore, of this booklet is to give garden lovers dependable information about the finer, rarer, and newer trees and shrubs, but as it costs us more to publish it than we could afford without some return we are glad to have direct orders for material not otherwise readily available. Customers east of the Rockies are urged to send their orders as early as possible so that we may send their plants while still dormant. Spring comes early here.

Our nursery is located on the Oakland-San Jose Highway, a mile north of the City limits of San Jose. Coming down the Peninsula take the Bayshore Highway. About one mile after going through the underpass near Santa Clara, the first paved road that crosses is well marked by a row of magnificent old Elm trees. This is the Brokaw road. Turn **to the left** there. This road ends at the highway directly in front of our nursery. The Oakland-San Jose bus will stop directly at nursery on request.

Nursery and office are closed Sundays all year except during Lilac Show.

If you belong to a Garden Club and think some of the members would like a copy of this booklet, we will mail it if a list of their names and addresses is sent us.

Please note that if you receive any volume of "*Garden Aristocrats*" **by mail** it will be sent to you regularly in future years as long as we decide to continue it, but please do not get impatient as it usually is not ready for mailing until late February.

ARRANGEMENT. In both Parts I and II all items are grouped into general divisions which appear in the following order: **Conifers, Broad Leaved Evergreens, Flowering Fruit Trees, Deciduous Trees, Lilacs, Magnolias, Quinces, Other Deciduous Shrubs, Climbers, Wisterias and Tree Wisterias.** This plan seems to make an index unnecessary.

A BIT OF HISTORY

ABOUT 15 or 16 years ago, mainly as a result of reading English garden literature, we came to realize that even in our restricted field of effort (the woody plants) there were very fine things abroad which were not available to the garden lovers of this country, although in some cases specimens were in the gardens of enthusiastic amateurs who guarded them with both zealous and jealous care.

Although the great depression of the late twenties had begun we had faith in the future and commenced importing new and rare woody plants from England and other countries. By 1933 propagation of these items had progressed sufficiently so that we could offer the resulting plants for sale but soon found that they were utterly unknown in this country and under the severe business conditions nurserymen couldn't risk buying. The only way out seemed to be to approach the garden people directly and so "Garden Aristocrats" was started in 1934. Gradually it commenced to circulate all over the U. S. A. and to produce the desired results.

Importation and propagation were continued and in 1938 the writer was able to go to England to participate in a conference held by Royal Horticultural Society on "Ornamental Flowering Trees and Shrubs." This enabled him to attend the great Chelsea flower show that year and also to visit some of the more important nurseries in Holland and France in addition of course to those in England. Fortunately it was possible to import many of the rare and beautiful plants so found before the outbreak of the war.

The above is a general outline of our efforts and naturally it has been gratifying to have work of this sort receive appreciation and recognition. The most outstanding example is that last year our senior partner was awarded the Jackson Dawson Memorial Gold Medal by Massachusetts Horticultural Society "for making many new woody plants available to American Gardens."

We expect to continue importing from foreign woody plant specialists and in fact have brought in 25 or 30 new items this season.



About 1931 we started work on breeding flowering trees and shrubs beginning with flowering peaches and apricots and continuing with mainly lilacs and flowering quinces as well as a few miscellaneous items. Out of the 12 Awards of Merit conferred to date by California Horticultural Society on items exhibited by us three have been given to our own originations: flowering quinces Fire and Stanford Red; flowering apricot Rosemary Clarke. The Royal Horticultural Society has given the same award to our flowering quince Enchantress.

A definite portion of our nursery has been reserved for our breeding program which we intend to continue indefinitely.

PART I

Conifers

CEDRUS libani sargenti, SARGENT CEDAR OF LEBANON (5). This might better have been named Weeping Cedar of Lebanon as it is identical with the famous biblical tree in foliage and other respects except habit. The branches are most decidedly pendulous. Unlike *C. atlantica glauca pendula* this branches freely even when small, but like it, ought to be staked for the first few years. Should make a noble specimen plant. Balled 4 to 4½ ft., \$8.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera aurea compacta nana (3). We cannot say whether this is the plant mentioned in S.P.N. as Yellowdwarf Sawara Falsecypress, but have an idea it is. In any event it is a dwarf-plant fancier's delight as it can be grown for years in a 4-inch pot. Habit is very compact and entire plant is golden with rather acute foliage. Pot grown, 2 to 3 in., \$1.50.

***JUNIPERUS virginiana lebretoni**, LEBRETON EASTERN REDCEDAR (3). Has the distinction of being one of the most intensely glaucous conifers known. Growth is erect and not widely spreading, i.e. about like most of the Cypresses. As indicated by rating it is extremely hardy. Pot grown, 6 to 8 in., \$1.25.

***LIBOCEDRUS chilensis**, CHILEAN INCENSECEDAR (6). On the order of our native *L. decurrens* but with softer, somewhat sage green foliage. Makes a regular symmetrical tree of conical outline. Curiously enough it thrives better with us than the native, probably because it apparently does not object so strongly to alkalinity. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00.

***TAXUS baccata repandens**, SPREADING ENGLISH YEW (6). An interesting variant of English Yew of prostrate and widely spreading growth. Excellent where a conifer of that habit is appropriate. Pot grown, 6 to 8 in., \$1.25.

TAXUS bacata var., SILVER GREEN YEW (6). Several years ago we raised a lot of seedlings of English Yew which were ultimately planted out in the nursery. One of these was so strikingly different that we felt it deserved to be propagated by cuttings. It has a nice compact, bushy form and rich deep green foliage with a slight silvery cast. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

ARDISIA japonica, JAPANESE ARDISIA (5-6). To repeat our comment in G.A. '43, here is a delightful slow growing, acid and shade loving shrub which probably won't get over sixteen or eighteen inches tall and about as wide. Its dark green foliage is very handsome. When only four or five inches tall it commences to bear pale pink flowers followed by showy red berries as attractive as those of Van Tol Holly. Incidentally, this is not the plant described in "Bailey" under this name but agrees with page 756 of 2nd edition of Rehder's Handbook. We have also found that it develops stolons (creeping roots from which shoots arise) so that its width can become much greater than we expected. For this reason we cannot see why it should not make a delightful evergreen ground cover where conditions are suitable. Pot grown, 6 to 8 in., \$1.00.

***AUCUBA japonica Croton**, CROTONLEAF AUCUBA (7). Far surpasses the common Goldust Aucuba in the brilliancy and intensity of its golden variegation which really shines out! We have had it for several years but cuttings are few and it has taken a long time to work up an adequate stock. Growth and habit are about the same as other Aucubas. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.00; pot grown, 8 to 10 in., \$1.50.

***AUCUBA japonica fructu-albo** (7). Name of course means white-fruited, however the berries are not truly white but a pale pinkish buff or chamois skin. It is noticeably more compact than other aucubas and the comparatively small dark green rounded leaves are profusely and brightly silver variegated. Pot grown, 6 to 8 in., \$1.50.

CAMELLIA japonica (7). As stated in G. A. '46, we do not intend to propagate a long list of ordinary varieties so have assembled a collection of only the very finest. Most of these are not yet in sufficient production to justify offering, but if we continue to issue G.A. we will describe them fully from time to time as they become available. We have reasonable numbers at present of the following varieties:

Alba Plena. This is a very old variety that will probably remain a great favorite for many decades to come. The fairly large, fully double, pure white flowers have an unequaled symmetry and regularity of form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$12.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$10.00

Kumasaka. Everyone is entitled to their own taste but in the writer's opinion this is the finest of all because it not only bears large double, well formed, rose-colored flowers on a symmetrical shapely bush but in addition to that has health and vigor, excellent foliage and exceptional productivity. Balled, with flower buds, 2½ to 3 ft., \$17.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$12.50; balled, without flower buds, 2½ to 3 ft., \$12.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$10.00

Magnoliaflora. A very rare and highly esteemed variety with deep green leaves on a well formed bush. Flowers are of medium size and semi-double with a charming light pink color practically unique in Camellias. This may not strongly appeal to those who prefer bold, splashing reds, but anyone with a fondness for more subdued pastel tints will find its delicacy and exquisite coloring utterly charming. Balled, with flower buds, 2 to 3 ft., \$25.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$20.00.

***Pink Ball.** Well named as it is a pure soft pink, a color very rare indeed in Camellias. Flower is as high as wide and peoniform. Many varieties are altogether too much alike, but this one is entirely distinct. Balled, without flower buds, 3 to 4 ft., \$12.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$6.00.

***Warratah.** A very dark red full flower of medium size. It is a remarkably free producer, rather late and blooms over such a long period that it is still in flower after practically all others have stopped. Balled, with flower buds, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00.

CEANOTHUS impressus, SANTA BARBARA WILD LILAC (9). This fine comparatively new species grows only about 4 or 5 feet tall and usually wider than high. Leaves, small and rough. Flowers, very deep blue in small clusters, appear in extreme profusion during late winter and spring. Easily one of the best. Pot grown, about 10 in., \$1.00.

CITRUS limon meyeri, MEYER LEMON (8-9). "Useful as well as ornamental." Makes a good rounded shrub, not a tree. Flowers and fruits freely even when very young. Lemons are deep yellow and of good quality. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. wide, \$3.75; pot grown, 8 to 12 in., \$1.00.

CORREA ventricosa (9). This rare and striking Correa has probably not been described before in this country except in G.A. '42. Growth is rather vigorous and habit open. The tubular flowers, about 1½ inches long, are carmine red except for about ¼ inch at tip which is green. Quite fancy! Pot grown, 12 to 15 in., \$1.25.

CRINODENDRON dependens, WHITE LILY TREE (9). An excellent small tree of quick growth when young with good habit and foliage, bearing hanging white bell shaped flowers. Does not at all require acid soil and is not "cranky" like the red flowering C. patagua. We find that it stays in bloom for several months during summer and regard it as among the best of the newer evergreen trees. It seems to us that this should find wide use in the S. F. Bay region not only in gardens but as a good street tree where an evergreen is wanted. Balled, 8 to 10 ft., \$5.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 10 in., \$1.00.

CYTISUS scoparius. The colored varieties of Scotch Broom are of comparatively recent introduction and have become very popular. We will describe only two this time.

***Lilac Time** (7). This beautiful hybrid between Portugal Broom and one of the colored Scotch Brooms is distinct in all respects. Growth is more slender and erect while color of profusely borne flowers is slightly purplish lilac. This cross is quite likely better adapted to the warmer portions of California than the straight Scotch types which do so well in cooler, moister locations. Pot grown, \$1.00.

Lady Moore (6). The large flowers have a fine bright coloring; wings scarlet, standard rosy yellow, keel yellow and pink. Pot grown, \$1.00

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If you are in California please include state sales tax (2½% of amount ordered; the easiest way to figure it is 1/4 of 1/10th.)

N. B.—Prices are figured for plants at our nursery, that is, customer pays for transportation in all cases. If goods have to be shipped please note that **BALLED PLANTS** or **LARGE ORDERS** are too heavy for mail or express and must be sent by freight or truck line. Small lots can go by express or even by mail if customer adds to remittance 10 to 15% of amount of order for Pacific Coast, or 25 to 40% for Eastern States. Packing goods for shipment is charged for at cost unless they are paid for in advance in which case we will usually pack free. We do not care to ship C. O. D. as that involves a lot of bother for us and needless extra expense for buyer.

Please do not ask us to fill an order this season for less than \$5.00 as our set-up is not adapted to do so except at a loss under present conditions.

Quantity	Articles	Size	Price Each		Amount
			\$	cts.	

Quantity

(Please see other side)

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***ESCALLONIA montevidensis** (9). By no means new but as we see it should be more widely planted. Few plants will give as fine effect as this does in late summer when bloom on shrubs is scarce. The pure white flowers in large clusters are borne so profusely as to cover the fairly large shrub of erect growth. Pot grown, 6 to 12 in., \$1.00.

EURYOPS pectinatus, SILVER AND GOLD BUSH (9). A highly unusual shrub of compact rounded habit with deeply cut silvery leaves. The daisy-like flowers, borne profusely in late winter and spring, are bright yellow, about 1½ inches wide, and borne on long stems. Plant does not get large and is apparently very well adapted to sunny spots in gardens of medium size. Pot grown, small, \$1.00.

***GARDENIA jasminoides Mystery** (9). Possibly the best of the "Cape Jasmines" as the plant has large glossy leaves and freely bears, even when very young, large snow white highly fragrant flowers sometimes almost six inches wide. Pot grown, 8 to 12 in., \$1.50.

***ILEX aquifolium pendula**, WEEPING ENGLISH HOLLY (6). The habit is only partially weeping. It does not make a tree at all but a large shrub wider than tall with arching branches. All plants are female hence bear red berries. Our stock traces back to the magnificent specimens in Kew Gardens where we first saw it in 1938. Pot grown, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 4 to 8 in., \$1.25.

MAHONIA bealei, LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA (5). Often miscalled *M. japonica* which is entirely distinct, this fine hardy, erect shrub has bold pinnate leaves with large prickly leaflets. It is usually unbranched, when young anyway, and the bunched long racemes of yellow, intensely fragrant flowers coming out of the terminal bud are among the first to appear in late winter. In sunny regions it should always be planted in full or at least partial shade. Pot grown, 6 to 10 in., \$1.00.

NERIUM oleander, Comm. **Barthelemy** (9). We like this the best of the varieties we imported from France a few years back. Flowers are very large, up to three inches wide, double, and a rich bright red, occasionally streaked white. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00.

***OLEA europea**, OLIVE (8). While of course primarily a fruit producer few trees in California seem so appropriate for ornamental purposes or lend such a sub-tropical air to the surroundings. We grow them not only in tree form with straight trunks but also without pruning which results in rounded shrubs. Incidentally, all propagation is from one of the best fruiting varieties giving them a double value. Balled, bush or tree form, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

OSMANTHUS suavis (7). The following description which we first gave in G.A. '45 is adapted from Vol. III of Bean's "Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles": Shrub to 12 ft., sometimes a small tree. Leaves lance-shaped, two or three inches long, dark glossy green above. Flowers white, fragrant, produced in mid-winter in clusters of as many as eight. Native of Northern India where it grows up to 10,000 ft. Closely related to the remarkably beautiful *O. delavayi* which is rapidly becoming known as one of our very finest flowering shrubs. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

***PUTTERLICKIA pyracantha** (9½). A very interesting little shrub from South Africa. The small star shaped whitish flowers although freely borne are not particularly showy but are followed by a profusion of what look like large red berries but are really the seed capsules. These appear even on pot-size plants! Pot grown, 6 to 10 in., \$1.00.

Flowering Fruit Trees

We have nothing new to offer this season. The few that are available will be found in Part II.

Deciduous Trees

ALEURITES fordii, TUNGOIL TREE (9). A handsome tree of quick growth but not getting larger than an apple tree. In spring it is "covered with charming pink and white flowers almost as large as those of the cotton plant." Introduced to this country as an economic plant (for the oil expressed from the fruit), but makes a fine ornamental flowering tree. Pot grown, 6 to 10 in. \$1.00.

BETULA pendula youngii, YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH (2). Some dislike the formality of the Cutleaf Weeping Birch, but are fond of its snow-white bark and weeping habit. To them this should strongly appeal as it has the same white bark but is very different in growth. In the cutleaf variety the primary branches are decidedly erect and only the secondary are drooping. In this all the branches droop from the start and in a very pleasingly irregular manner. In the nursery it has to be staked to make it form an erect trunk. With age it becomes a living fountain. Utterly useless as a street tree but a most striking addition to any good garden. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

CRATAEGUS carrierei, CARRIERE THORN (4). This hybrid, also known as *C. lavalleyi*, is remarkable for the size, profusion and fine appearance of its large red berries borne in clusters all over the tree. Growth is decidedly erect and not wide spreading. Another outstanding feature is that the foliage stays on and keeps green later than almost any other deciduous tree in the nursery. It is usually green here until nearly Christmas, making a fine background for the berries which color by late fall and remain all winter. Well branched trees, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00.

CRATAEGUS pubescens, GOLDEN GIANT THORN (7). This had not been named when G.A. '46 was issued so we repeat the description given there. Although included here it is really evergreen but when young can be transplanted as if deciduous. This is by no means the common seedling form but a selected variety with enormous "berries" or fruits which are golden yellow (exactly, cadmium orange H.C.C. 8/1) up to 1½ inches long and nearly as wide. These are borne in great profusion and cut branches are outstanding for decorative purposes. Leaves are large and undivided; tree seems to be nearly or maybe entirely thornless. Said to be edible but if our taste is any guide no one would be likely to acquire any marked fondness for the fruit. Another fine point is its precocity as it commences bearing when only a few feet tall. 6 to 7 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

FRAXINUS udhei, SHAMEL ASH (9). This evergreen Ash recently introduced from Mexico has long pinnate leaves with large glossy leaflets. Growth is very rapid indeed so that it should be quite useful where quick evergreen shade is desired. We handle young trees with bare roots. This was included in selected list of trees appearing on page 17 of Sunset Magazine for January 1947. Gallon can, 2 to 3 ft. (can be shipped "bare roots"), \$1.25.

Lilac Show will be held at the Nursery in April including at least one Sunday. Notice will be sent by postcard to all on our mailing list within 100 miles of San Jose. Upon request we will send card to any address.

Lilacs

This year we are introducing one new variety which originated in our plant breeding department and after several years test is considered worthy of being named.

Cora Brandt (3). The double white flowers of moderate size are borne well above leaves in broad, much-compounded thyrses made up of as many as six spikelets. The flowers are not at all crowded in the clusters which is a serious fault of so many lilacs. These

features make it unique among double whites. The plant is compact and unusually well formed with numerous spreading branches making it a heavy producer. It is of moderate growth and blooms in midseason. A further good point is that flowers are very firm so keep well when cut.

This is named as a tribute to the highly efficient work of the gracious lady who has been secretary of California Horticultural Society since its organization in 1933. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

Owing to heavy sales to nurserymen we have little else to offer this season. Varieties and sizes still available as this goes to press are as follows:

CLASS A

Recent European varieties and a few particularly fine seedlings.

A	4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00	D	1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.00
B	3 to 4 ft.	4.00	E	1 to 1½ ft.	1.50
C	2 to 3 ft.	3.00			

Letters show the only grades available of each variety. Most have been fully described in previous volumes of G.A.

Assessippi. B. Single, mauve, very early.

Laplace. E. Single, deep purple.

Marechal Foch. AE. Single, carmine pink.

Prodige. A. Single, deep purple.

Large Purple Single. B.

Ruddy Mauve Single. A.

Dark Purple Single. AC.

CLASS B

Fast growing varieties which consequently can be priced a little lower.

X	5 to 6 ft.	\$5.00
A	4 to 5 ft.	4.50
B	3 to 4 ft.	3.50

Violet Blue Single. X.

Carmine Purple Single. A.

As supply of all lilacs is so limited it would be well when ordering to suggest a second choice. Unless otherwise instructed we will assume that substitution in same color, size and price will be acceptable.

Magnolias

Our collection of Oriental Magnolias is probably the best in the country but as mentioned in G.A. '46 we are still adding to it by importation of the rarest kinds. As a result of scant propagation during war years we are again unable (with one exception) to offer anything this year but hope to have a fair stock next season.

M. campbelli (7). This grand Magnolia from the foothills of the Himalayas has been celebrated in horticultural literature for many decades, but owing to difficulty of propagation there have been only a few trees in the U.S.A. and none of these had been known to flower until the specimen in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, first bloomed in the spring of 1940. The flowers are rosy pink and are said to range anywhere from 8 to 14 inches wide. It prefers cool, moist conditions and here anyway does not like full sun when young. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$40.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$20.00; pot grown, 8 to 10 in., \$4.00.

Flowering Quinces

In G.A. '46 we told the story of our work in trying to improve them by selective breeding in which we feel that we have considerable success. Demand has become so great from nurserymen that while we are sold out completely, most of our varieties can be had from the better retailers. We held back one variety now first introduced.

Cynthia (6). The large flowers open bicolored soft rose but soon become peach pink faintly suffused buff or chamois. Petals are large and overlap making a fine full flower with an unusual number of stamens enhancing its pleasing effect. This variety is an unusual hybrid (*C. japonica* X *cathayensis*) blooming in late spring in great profusion. On account of the *cathayensis* "blood" we do not believe it will be hardy north of zone 6 but it should be fine from there to the Gulf States as well as on the Pacific Coast. We consider it one of the finest we have developed to date. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

Other Deciduous Shrubs

***FRANKLINIA alatamaha** (5). The story has many times been told in horticultural literature of how this was discovered in Southern Georgia nearly 170 years ago by the famous early plant collector John Bartram of Philadelphia. Although searched for intensively many times since then it has never again been found growing wild and all plants trace back to the plant that he established in his own garden. Makes a small tree with slender leaves 4 to 8 inches long which assume intensely brilliant autumnal tints. It is related to *Camellia* and commences to bloom in late summer continuing until stopped by frost. Flowers are creamy white, fragrant and about 2 or 3 inches wide with numerous orange stamens. The roots dislike lime so should have same treatment as Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc. Pot grown, 6 to 10 in., \$1.50.

PAEONIA suffruticosa, TREE PEONY (5). These are so scarce as to be almost unobtainable but we offer a moderate number of very strong bare root plants from 8 to 12 years old. These are seedlings from named double varieties. Every plant bloomed last spring and was then tagged for color and excellence of flowers. Most of those unsold are Class A (5X) comprising the very finest and priced at \$12.50 each.

PHILADELPHUS, MOCKORANGE or SYRINGA (5). Many years back, although only two or three forms were grown, these were great favorites. In recent decades much hybridizing has been done, mainly by Lemoine, with most gratifying results. Flowers have been developed to great size and doubles are no longer rare. Many are delightfully fragrant. Among those that we consider the finest (probably all hybrids) are:

Atlas. Flowers are pure white and almost unbelievably large, frequently attaining 2½ inches in width. Growth decidedly erect. A.M.R.H.S. Not available this season.

Belle Etoile. We consider this the best of those having a purple "eye." The flowers are fairly large and deliciously fragrant. Petals are prettily frilled at the edges. Pure white except for the colored center. Growth bushy. To us it seems the finest of all to date. A.M.C.H.S. Not available this season.

***Burkwood**. A very unusual variety as the white petals purple flushed at base are longer than broad and slightly curved. Flowers are intensely fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

Coupe d'Argent. Single, pure white, cup-shaped flowers almost as large as Atlas, up to 2¼ inches wide. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

Favorite. Comes later than most others. Some claim it has the largest flowers of all. With us they are large and strongly cupped. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

Innocence. In G.A. '46 we said: "The intensely fragrant snow-white flowers are not large but are borne in the utmost profusion on the long arching branches" However, last spring we measured flowers over 2½ inches wide so they are larger than we realized. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Virginal. This now ranks as an "old favorite." Flowers are snow white, double and borne in great profusion on a neat compact plant which starts blooming when very small. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

While on this subject will add that we have been unable to resist the temptation to try a little breeding on our own account. Some very promising seedlings have appeared but it is much too soon to decide whether any will prove worthy of naming and introduction as that means they will have to be pretty good. Only time will tell.

> ***VIBURNUM dasyanthum** (6). This was imported before the war and now first offered. Growth is upright, dark green foliage neat and attractive making a handsome shrub. Probably its best feature is the crop of large clusters of bright red berries borne in late summer and autumn. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 15 in., \$1.75.

VIBURNUM grandiflorum (7). English authorities seem to consider this even finer than the delightful *V. fragrans* which it slightly resembles but has larger and pinker flowers which are produced in late winter and will stand considerable freezing without injury. Extremely rare as yet in this country. Pot grown, 6 to 10 in., \$1.75.

PART II

PRICE LIST OF ITEMS NOT DESCRIBED AND PRICED IN PART I

Hardiness ratings are explained on page 3.

All prices in this booklet expire June 30th, 1947, and are figured for plants at our nursery, that is, customer pays for transportation in all cases.

If goods have to be shipped please note that **balled plants** or **large orders** are too heavy for mail or express and must be sent by freight or truck line. Small lots should go by express, but if wanted by mail customer will please add to remittance 10 to 15% of amount of order for Pacific Coast, or 25 to 40% for Eastern States.

Packing goods for shipment is charged for at cost unless they are paid for in advance in which case we will usually pack free. We do not care to ship C. O. D. as that involves a lot of bother for us and needless extra expense for buyer.

Please do not ask us to fill an order this season for less than \$5.00 as our set-up is not adapted to do so except at a loss under present conditions.

"Once plants leave the nursery they are beyond our control. Environment, weather and care will determine how they grow. There is absolutely no guarantee expressed or implied that plants will live." However, suitable adjustment will be made whenever we have reason to believe that any loss is due to some fault of ours.

DISCOUNTS FOR QUANTITY. 10 or more plants of one kind and one size 10%; 25 or more plants of one kind and one size 15%. Otherwise all prices are net.

CONIFERS

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana minima (5). Pot grown 6 to 8 in. \$2.50.

obtusa nana (3). Pot grown 2 to 3 in. \$2.00.

PICEA glauca conica (2). Balled 9 to 12 in. \$3.00.

SEQUOIA sempervirens, REDWOOD (7). Pot grown strong \$1.00 Pot grown, light 85c.

TAXUS baccata fastigiata aurea, GOLDEN IRISH YEW (6). Balled 3 to 3½ ft. \$8.00.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

ABELIA floribunda (8). Pot grown 6 to 8 in. \$1.00.

ARBUTUS unedo (7). Balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.00. Pot grown, strong, \$1.00.

BERBERIS corallina compacta (5). Pot grown 3 to 4 in. \$1.00.

stenophylla diversifolia (5). Pot grown 12 to 15 in. \$1.00.

verruculosa (5). Pot grown 6 to 10 in. \$1.00.

BRUNFELSIA calycina (9). Gal. can, strong \$1.25.

CALLISTEMON citrinus splendens (9). Pot grown 6 to 10 in. \$1.00.

CAMELLIA japonica (7). Pot grown 6 to 10 in. \$1.25.

Clarke Red
Comte Gomer
Lady Campbell

CEANOTHUS cyaneus (9). Pot grown 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00.

CITRUS Rangpur Lime (9½). Balled 1½ to 2 ft. wide \$5.00, 1 to 1½ ft. wide \$3.75.

CLETHRA arborea (9½). Pot grown 8 to 12 in. \$1.50.

CORREA harrisi (9). Pot grown 12 to 15 in. \$1.50.

COTONEASTER conspicua decora (6-7). Pot grown, light, \$1.00.

CYSTISUS Maria Burkwood (6). Pot grown 6 to 12 in. \$1.00.

DAPHNE Somerset (5).—Patented—Balled 18 to 24 in. \$6.00. 15 to 18 in. \$5.00.

EUCALYPTUS caesia (9½). Pot grown 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25.

EUCRYPHIA billardieri (9½). Pot grown, strong \$1.50.

Mt. Usher (8-9). Pot grown, strong \$2.00.

Nymansay (8-9). Pot grown, strong \$2.00.

FEIJOA sellowiana (9). Pot grown 8 to 12 in. \$1.00.

HYMENANTHERA crassifolia (7). Pot grown 8 to 12 in. \$1.25.

ILEX ciliospinosa (7). Pot grown 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.50.

LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium eximium (9½). Pot grown 3 to 3½ ft. \$1.25.

LOMATIA silaifolia (9). Pot grown 6 to 8 in. \$1.00.

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MAGNOLIA delavayi (9½). Pot grown 4 to 6 in. \$3.00.

MAHONIA aquifolium (5). Balled 2 to 2½ ft. \$5.00, 1½ to 2 ft. \$4.00.

ilicifolia compacta (6). Balled 10 to 15 in. \$3.00.

NANDINA domestica (7). Balled 2½ to 3 ft. \$5.00, 2 to 2½ ft. \$4.00, 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.50.

NERIUM oleander (9).

Comm. Barthelemy Balled 2 to 2½ ft. \$4.00.

Double Pink Balled 2 to 3 ft. \$3.75.

Double White Pot grown 8 to 12 in. \$1.00.

Single White Balled 2 to 3 ft. \$3.75.

OSMANTHUS armatus (7). Pot grown 6 to 10 in. \$1.25.

aurantiacus (9). Pot grown 6 to 10 in. \$1.25.

forresti (7). Pot grown 12 to 15 in. \$1.25.

San Jose Hybrid (7-8). Balled 2½ to 3 ft. \$4.00.

serrulatus (7). Pot grown 6 to 10 in. \$1.25.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia (8-9). Pot grown 8 to 10 in. \$1.00.

arbutifolia chrysocarpa (8-9). Pot grown about 18 in. \$1.25.

serrulata nova (7). Pot grown 6 to 8 in. \$1.00.

PITTOSPORUM tobira (8). Pot grown about 12 in. \$1.00.

PROSTANTHERA rotundifolia (9). Pot grown about 18 in. \$1.00.

ROMNEYA coulteri (4-5). Pot grown, strong \$1.00.

SCHOTIA latifolia (9½-10). Pot grown 8 to 12 in. \$1.25.

STROPHANTHUS capensis (9½). Pot grown strong 85c.

TEMPLETONIA retusa (9½). Pot grown 8 to 10 in. \$1.00.

VIBURNUM burkwoodi (5). Pot grown about 6 in. \$1.25.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

ALMOND (6). San Rafael Pink. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00.

APRICOT (6). Dawn, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.35, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00

PEACH (4). Camelliaflora (red) 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00, 1½ to 2 ft. 75c.

Peppermint Stick, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00.

Red Pep, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00.

San Jose Pink, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00, 1½ to 2 ft. 75c.

Helen Borchers, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50.

PLUM Thundercloud (3). 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25.

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER dasycarpum, **SILVER MAPLE** (3). 5 to 6 ft. light, \$1.50, 4 to 5 ft. light \$1.25.

platanoides Schwedler (3). 5 to 6 ft. light \$2.00.

ALEURITES fordii (9). Pot grown 6 to 10 in. \$1.00.

BETULA alba (2). 4 to 5 ft. \$1.50, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25.
alba fastigiata (2). 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50.

Young's Weeping (2). 5 to 6 ft. \$3.00, 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50.

CRATAEGUS carrierei (4). 6 to 8 ft. branched \$3.00
venustula (5). 5 to 6 ft. branched \$2.50.

FRAXINUS griffithi (7). 8 to 10 ft. \$3.00, 6 to 8 ft. \$2.50, 4 to 6 ft. 2.00, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25.

velutina, **ARIZONA ASH** (7). 6 to 8 ft. \$2.00.

LABURNUM adami (5). 6 to 8 ft. \$2.50, 4 to 6 ft. \$2.00.

vossi (5). 5 to 6 ft. \$3.00, 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50.

PLATANUS orientalis (5). 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

CALLICARPA giraldiana (5). 1 to 1½ ft. 75c.

CHILOPSIS linearis (7). Gal. can 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00.

DAUBENTONIA tripettii (8-9). Gal. can 4 to 5 ft. \$1.50, Pot grown 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00.

PUNICA granatum, **DOUBLE SCARLET POMEGRANATE** (7). 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25.

granatum nana, **DWARF POMEGRANATE** (7) 15 to 18 in. \$2.00.

granatum nana plena, **DWARF DOUBLE RED POMEGRANATE** (7). Balled 12 to 15 in. \$3.00, Pot grown 6 to 8 in. \$1.00.

SPIREA prunifolia (4). Gal. can 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25.

VIBURNUM betulifolium (5). Pot grown 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00.

dilatatum (5). Pot grown 8 to 12 in. \$1.50.

fragrans (5). Pot grown 6 to 8 in. \$1.25.

fragrans candidissima (5). Pot grown 8 to 12 in. \$1.50.

macrocephalum sterile (6). Pot grown 6 to 8 in. \$2.00.

WISTERIAS

Climbing Form (4-5). Sold.

Tree Form (4-5). Heavy grade \$10.00, Regular No. 1 grade \$7.50.

As stock is so limited it will be better to specify only the colors wanted and leave selection of varieties to us.

OTHER CLIMBERS

KENNEDYA nigricans (9½). Pot grown \$1.00.

LARDIZABALA bitermata (9). Pot grown, light \$1.25.

LONICERA tellmanniana (5). Pot grown \$1.00.

PILEOSTEGIA viburnoides (7). Pot grown, strong \$1.25, 6 to 10 in. \$1.00.

TRACHELOSPERMUM longifolium (9). Pot grown strong \$1.25, usual \$1.00.